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ISSUED: July 1991

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

..... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

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June 1991 HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's joblessness decreased in June, as the statewide rate of unemployment fell to 6.7 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 7.7 percent in May.**
- **Nonfarm jobs increased by 17,800 in June to a total of 5,172,300. They were about 39,900 below their level of June 1990.**

In May 1991 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries rose to $456.34, as the average workweek increased 0.2 hour and average hourly pay rose 5 cents.**
- **The total number of initial claims and weeks claimed fell from April to their lowest monthly levels so far this year.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates rose in 53 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.**
- **Fourteen of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in April .**

Special Interest Topic: Reservists' Reemployment Rights

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1272 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

UNEMPLOYMENT FELL sharply in June, supporting economic indications that recovery from the 1990-91 recession is underway in Pennsylvania. The statewide seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment dropped a full percentage point to 6.7 percent in June from 7.7 percent in May. The nation's rate inched up to 7.0 percent in June from 6.9 percent in May.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show June's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, down 62,000 to 397,000. June's full percentage point rate decline to 6.7 percent was the largest drop since November-December 1986 when the rate fell 1.1 percentage points following a period of economic troubles early in that year. Despite June's improvement, the rate was still considerably higher than the year-earlier figure of 4.8 percent and the economic expansion low of 4.0 percent in March 1989.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

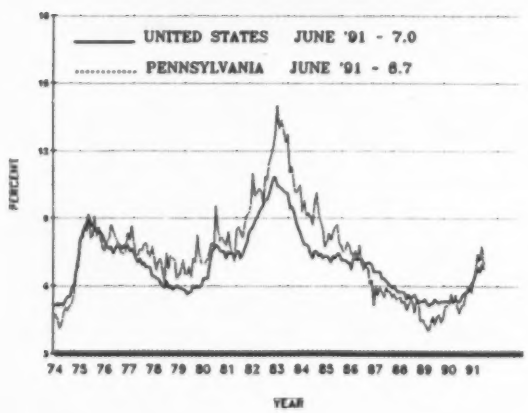

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	JUN. 1991	MAY 1991	JUN. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM MAY 1991	NET CHANGE FROM JUN. 1990
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,940	5,969	5,890	-29	50
Employment	5,543	5,510	5,606	33	-63
Unemployment	397	459	284	-62	113
Rate of Unemployment (%)	6.7	7.7	4.8	-1.0	1.9
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	6,024	5,938	5,974	86	50
Employment	5,618	5,491	5,678	127	-60
Unemployment	406	447	296	-41	110
Rate of Unemployment (%)	6.7	7.5	5.0	-0.8	1.7

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was up 33,000 to 5,543,000 in June. This was the highest level of 1991 thus far, but fell 63,000 short of the year-earlier count of 5,606,000 and 132,000 below the all-time high in March 1989.

Overall, the positive job numbers are falling in line with a host of upbeat economic statistics, suggesting that a recovery has begun. The U.S. Commerce Department's Index of Leading Economic Indicators rose for the fourth consecutive month. The Purchasing Managers Index rose for the fifth consecutive month, which has strong implications for improvement in the manufacturing sector. A healthy gain in durable goods orders also bodes well for manufacturing. And help-wanted ads appear to have turned up, representing increasing demand for workers.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	JUN. 1991 AP/	MAY 1991 P/	APR. 1991	MAY 1990	NET CHANGE TO MAY 1991 FROM: APR. 1991	MAY 1990
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5,172.3	5,154.5	5,139.0	5,202.9	15.5	-48.4
---GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,232.4	1,219.4	1,211.1	1,278.2	8.3	-58.8
MINING	26.6	26.5	26.3	27.7	0.2	-1.2
CONSTRUCTION	229.3	222.5	213.3	231.8	9.2	-9.3
MANUFACTURING	976.5	970.4	971.5	1,018.7	-1.1	-48.3
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	544.7	543.1	544.0	577.5	-0.9	-34.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		29.0	28.4	31.8	0.6	-2.8
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		17.9	18.2	20.0	-0.3	-2.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		44.0	44.0	46.7	0.0	-2.7
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		83.1	83.1	89.4	0.0	-6.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		83.0	83.5	88.7	-0.5	-5.7
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		102.1	102.5	107.6	-0.4	-5.5
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		76.9	76.9	80.3	0.0	-3.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		49.1	49.3	52.9	-0.2	-3.8
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		37.7	38.0	39.6	-0.3	-1.9
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		20.3	20.1	20.5	0.2	-0.2
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	431.8	427.3	427.5	441.2	-0.2	-13.9
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		87.0	86.5	88.1	0.5	-1.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		26.3	26.4	28.3	-0.1	-2.0
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		66.1	66.6	71.4	-0.5	-5.3
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		39.2	38.9	40.4	0.3	-1.2
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		83.9	84.3	85.7	-0.4	-1.8
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.9	62.2	62.4	-0.3	-0.5
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		11.6	11.5	11.3	0.1	0.3
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.7	41.5	42.7	0.2	-1.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		8.5	8.5	9.8	0.0	-1.3
---SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,938.6	3,931.2	3,927.4	3,923.1	3.8	8.1
TRANSPORTATION	164.0	164.9	163.2	162.2	1.7	2.7
PUBLIC UTILITIES	105.2	104.5	104.2	104.8	0.3	-0.3
COMMUNICATIONS		51.2	51.0	49.9	0.2	1.3
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		53.3	53.2	54.9	0.1	-1.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	275.6	273.7	272.9	277.0	0.8	-3.3
RETAIL TRADE	907.7	898.0	893.5	900.2	4.5	-2.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		116.4	116.2	116.2	0.2	0.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	302.8	300.6	299.1	299.8	1.5	0.8
FINANCE		140.9	140.6	142.5	0.3	-1.6
INSURANCE		117.7	117.5	115.7	0.2	2.0
REAL ESTATE		42.0	41.0	41.6	1.0	0.4
SERVICES	1,486.8	1,478.5	1,476.9	1,449.8	1.6	28.7
BUSINESS SERVICES		208.9	208.1	209.4	0.8	-0.5
HEALTH SERVICES		485.6	483.9	470.4	1.7	15.2
HOSPITALS		260.9	260.0	252.3	0.9	8.6
LEGAL SERVICES		43.0	42.8	41.8	0.2	1.2
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		159.4	171.7	157.2	-12.3	2.2
SOCIAL SERVICES		108.5	108.1	103.6	0.4	4.9
OTHER SERVICES		473.1	462.3	467.4	10.8	5.7
GOVERNMENT	696.5	711.0	717.6	729.3	-6.6	-18.3
FEDERAL		135.6	135.7	153.4	-0.1	-17.8
STATE		152.8	160.1	154.6	-7.3	-1.8
LOCAL		422.6	421.8	421.3	0.8	1.3
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.3	3.9	0.5	1.6	3.4	2.3

AP/= Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/= Preliminary data.

JOBS ROSE for the fifth month in June, according to advanced preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Pennsylvania increased by 17,800 from May to 5,172,300 in June, but were 39,900 under the year-ago level.

Goods-producing jobs grew by 13,000 from May to 1,232,400 with gains in the construction and manufacturing industries, especially nondurable goods lines. They remained 58,500 under their level of June 1990, with losses in all divisions, especially durable goods manufacturing. Service-producing jobs increased 7,400 from May to 3,938,600 in June as gains in retail trade and services outweighed seasonal losses in government. Jobs in this sector were 18,600 above their year-ago level, mainly on the strength of services.

PAYROLLS INCREASED for the fourth straight month. Pennsylvania employers provided 5,154,500 nonagricultural wage and salary jobs, up by 15,500 from April -- just about half of the normal April-to-May gain. Neither the goods-producing nor service-producing sectors performed up to seasonal expectations. Jobs were down 48,400 from May 1990.

The monthly nonfarm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

Goods-producing industries provided 1,219,400 jobs in May. This was a gain of 8,300 from April 1991 but a loss of 58,800 from May 1990. Largely the result of a ninth consecutive monthly record low in manufacturing, this level was the fourth-lowest on record. Easing of interest rates, coupled with seasonal influences, helped to increase construction jobs by 9,200. However, this represented only four-fifths of the typical May gain and the May job count was down 9,300 from May 1990.

Manufacturing jobs were down 1,100 from April to 970,400 in May. Jobs in durable goods, products designed to last at least three years, were at an all-time record low for the eleventh consecutive month. However, recent reports of a sharp increase in durable goods orders in May could portend a reversal of this trend in coming months. Manufacturing industries have lost over 48,000 jobs in the last 12 months, with 70 percent of these losses in the hard-hit durable goods group, where every line had an over-the-year job loss. Those industries most closely related to capital goods have fared the worst. Other than the troubled needle trades (apparel and textiles), nondurable goods lines have had relatively smaller job losses over the past year but were also at an all-time low in May.

The service-producing sector added only 3,800 jobs in May -- one-eighth of its typical May gain. Yet, at 3,931,200 jobs, the May level ranks as the fourth best month ever. The service industry, buoyed by good weather, set its second consecutive all-time high despite a significant loss of educational service jobs as private colleges ended their spring terms. Meanwhile, state universities scaling back for the summer were the driving force in a loss of 7,300 state government jobs.

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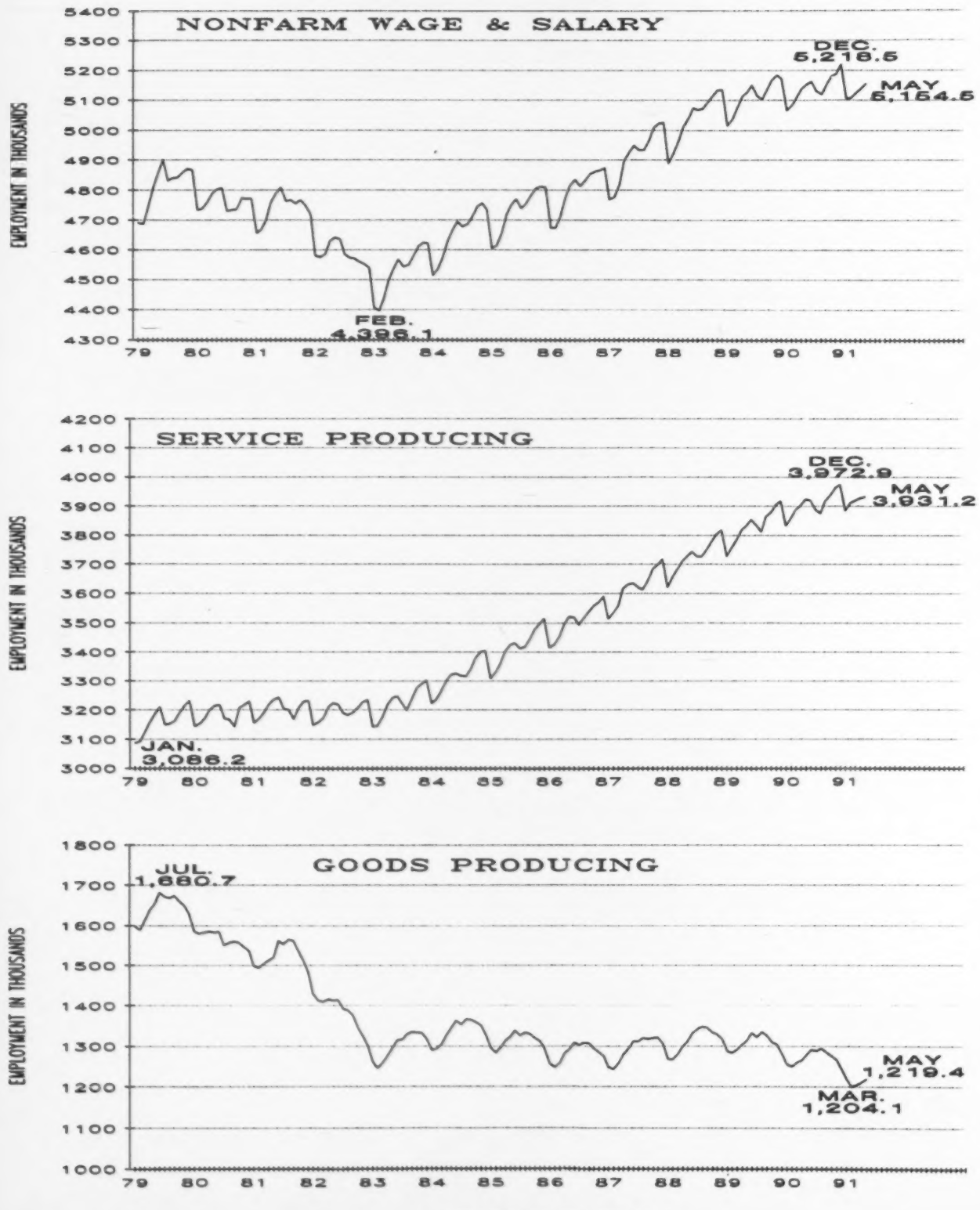
PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA



HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUES			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY 1991 P/	APR. 1991	MAY 1990	MAY 1991 P/	APR. 1991	MAY 1990	MAY 1991 P/	APR. 1991	MAY 1990
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$713.84	$713.50	$693.88	43.5	43.4	42.7	$16.41	$16.44	$16.25
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	545.67	528.53	511.18	47.0	46.2	45.6	11.61	11.44	11.21
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	456.34	452.07	446.89	40.1	39.9	40.7	11.38	11.33	10.98
DURABLE GOODS	494.40	489.16	485.62	41.2	40.9	41.9	12.00	11.96	11.59
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	373.35	365.54	363.89	39.3	38.6	39.9	9.50	9.47	9.12
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	384.47	379.64	360.87	39.8	39.3	39.7	9.66	9.66	9.09
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	493.24	490.39	472.04	41.8	41.7	41.7	11.80	11.76	11.32
PRIMARY METALS	562.63	547.29	572.45	41.4	40.6	43.4	13.59	13.48	13.19
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	460.53	451.67	453.86	40.9	40.4	41.6	11.26	11.18	10.91
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	517.50	516.26	516.95	41.6	41.4	42.9	12.44	12.47	12.05
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	464.40	464.26	450.89	41.8	41.6	42.1	11.11	11.16	10.71
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	593.75	583.53	571.62	42.2	41.8	42.0	14.07	13.96	13.61
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	480.05	478.74	456.74	39.9	41.2	41.0	11.53	11.62	11.14
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	461.77	451.36	436.21	40.4	40.3	39.8	11.43	11.20	10.96
NONDURABLE GOODS	408.67	406.35	396.08	38.7	38.7	39.1	10.56	10.50	10.13
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	441.44	438.65	439.67	39.1	39.2	40.3	11.29	11.19	10.91
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	274.22	274.04	259.74	39.4	40.3	39.0	6.96	6.80	6.66
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	325.70	307.63	310.08	39.1	37.7	39.3	8.33	8.16	7.89
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	236.98	243.25	231.19	34.0	34.8	34.2	6.97	6.99	6.76
PAPER PRODUCTS	507.53	500.91	498.67	42.4	42.2	43.1	11.97	11.87	11.57
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	436.83	437.32	437.01	37.4	37.7	38.2	11.68	11.60	11.44
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	570.03	558.95	540.47	42.1	41.9	41.1	13.54	13.34	13.15
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	713.24	774.07	651.18	44.0	45.8	42.7	16.21	16.54	15.25
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	413.09	408.65	410.89	40.9	40.5	41.8	10.10	10.09	9.83
LEATHER PRODUCTS	284.25	289.08	266.04	37.9	37.3	38.5	7.50	7.75	6.91
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	572.29	579.07	563.39	37.7	38.4	40.3	15.18	15.08	13.98
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	728.45	730.60	679.56	42.5	42.7	42.0	17.14	17.11	16.18

P/ = Preliminary Data

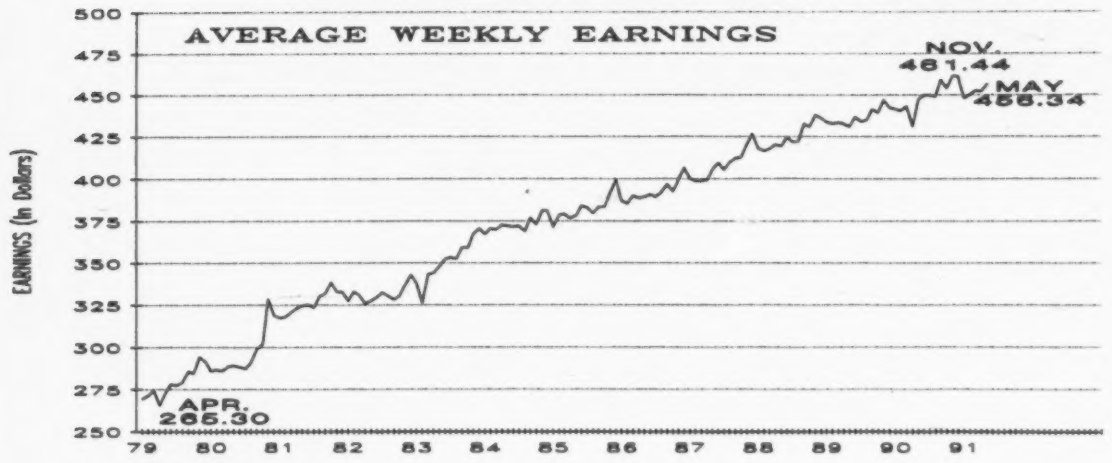
WORKWEEKS INCREASED an average 0.2 hour in May for Pennsylvania factory production workers. This brought their average workweek back to 40.1 hours after it fell in April. Normally during a recession, the workweek falls well below 40 hours and job losses follow. The workweek has held near or above the 40-hour level and job losses have been relatively smaller compared with previous recessions. This reflects the new leanness of the manufacturing workforce and the reluctance of employers to furlough trained workers who may be hard to replace.

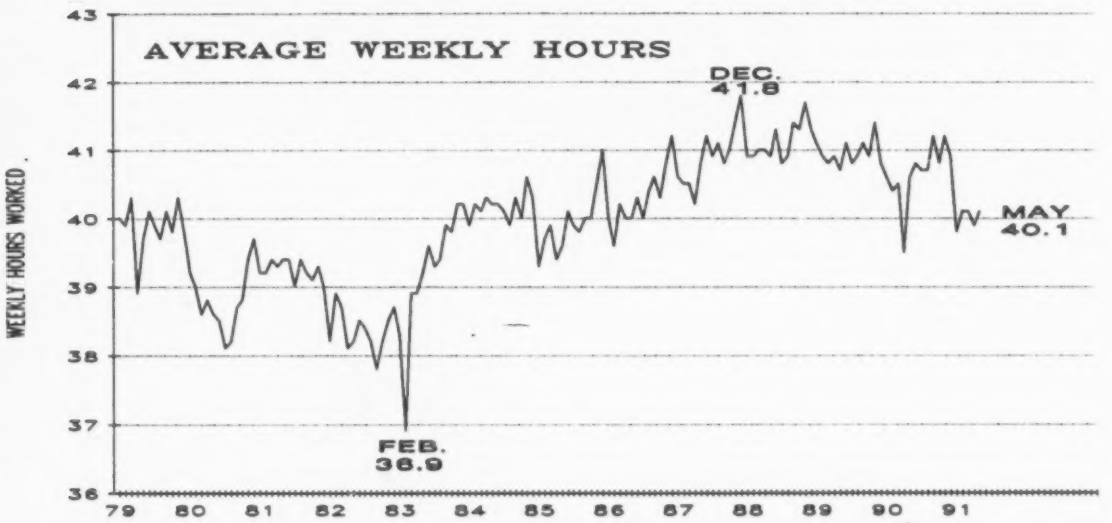
The longer workweek and a 5-cent gain in average hourly pay raised average weekly earnings to $456.34 -- up $4.27 from April 1991 and $9.45, or 2.1 percent, from May 1990.

All durable goods industries worked longer average weekly hours in May than in April except for instruments and related products (down 1.3 hours). Sharp increases of durable goods orders in May and the overall increase in hours could signal a bottoming of the current economic downturn. The overall durable goods average workweek, at 41.2 hours, remained 0.7 hour shorter than in May 1990. Primary metals and industrial machinery sustained the largest over-the-year contractions.

Nondurable goods' average weekly working hours remained 38.7. Half of the ten soft goods lines had longer workweeks in May than in April 1991, but seven lines had shorter hours than in May 1990, when soft goods workers averaged 39.1.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS





UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	MAY 1991	APR. 1991	MAY 1990	NET CHANGE FROM APR. 91	NET CHANGE FROM MAY 90
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	102,710	115,010	84,675	-12,300	18,035
Weeks Claimed	862,892	1,022,139	613,051	-159,247	249,841
...Average Weekly Volume	187,585	232,304	133,272	-44,719	54,313
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.8%	4.8%	2.7%	-1.0	1.1
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	40,949	43,468	29,636	-2,519	11,313
Final Payments	14,943	12,952	8,613	1,991	6,330
Weeks Paid	867,043	865,439	540,039	1,604	327,004
Net Benefit Amount	$156,063,187	$159,253,263	$92,662,746	-$3,190,076	$63,400,441
Average Check	$179.99	$184.01	$171.59	-$4.02	$8.40

INITIAL CLAIMS dropped 12,300 in May to 102,710, their lowest monthly level so far this year. The total remained 18,035 higher than May 1990 and marked the twenty-fifth consecutive month of over-the-year increases. Weeks claimed tumbled 159,247 to 862,892, also a low for the year, but were 249,841 more than last year. The average weekly volume of claims declined by 44,719, lowering the insured unemployment rate to 3.8 percent in May from 4.8 in April.

The average check fell for the third month in May, down $4.02 from April to $179.99. Weeks paid increased by 1,604 to 867,643 in May, when normally they decline. The large drop in the average check offset the small rise in weeks paid and lowered the net benefit amount to $156 million, $3 million less than in April. The May benefit amount, however, was $63 million more than in May 1990 and the largest total in May in the last 20 years. Income including $421 million in contributions and $33 million in fund interest brought the net cash reserves to $1.5 billion at the end of May.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

	MAY 1991	
Income	$	453,510,374
Disbursements	$	156,062,697
Cash Reserves	$	1,538,579,010

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT rates for May occurred in 53 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties. Twelve rates were down and two were unchanged. A larger-than-expected influx of new job seekers swelled Pennsylvania's labor force to an all-time high in May, reflecting college students ending spring terms and other persons buoyed by reports of an impending end to the recession. Most local economies could not provide jobs for all these people.

Carbon and Elk counties posted the largest over-the-month increase in their unemployment rates, 1.6 percentage points. Potter County recorded the largest rate decrease, 1.2 percentage points.

For the second straight month, Chester and Cumberland counties shared the lowest unemployment rate, 5.1 percent.

All 67 counties had higher unemployment rates this May than in May 1990. Increases ranged from seven-tenths of a percentage point in Clarion County to 6.9 percentage points in tiny Sullivan County where the county's largest manufacturing plant closed its doors in March, idling over 150 people.

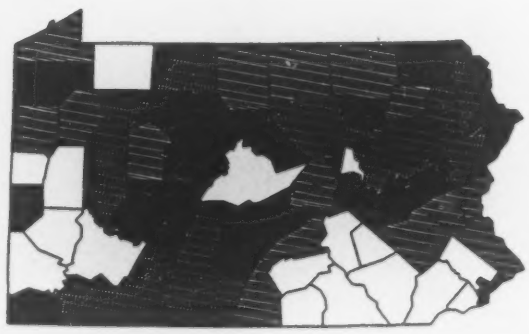


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted)
MAY 1991

COUNTY	MAY 1991 (Prel.) RANK	RATE	VOLUME	APR. RATE	DIFF
Chester	1	5.1	10,100	4.5	0.6
Cumberland	1	5.1	5,600	4.5	0.6
Montgomery	3	5.5	21,300	4.8	0.7
Allegheny	4	5.6	37,200	5.1	0.5
Lancaster	5	5.7	13,100	5.2	0.5
Adams	6	6.0	2,400	5.6	0.4
Dauphin	6	6.0	8,200	5.5	0.5
Delaware	8	6.1	17,700	5.1	1.0
Montour	9	6.4	500	5.9	0.5
Centre	10	6.5	4,500	6.0	0.5
Lebanon	11	6.7	4,400	6.6	0.1
York	12	7.0	13,000	6.4	0.6
Butler	13	7.1	5,500	6.5	0.6
Warren	14	7.2	1,600	6.6	0.6
Westmoreland	14	7.2	12,800	6.8	0.4
Lawrence	16	7.3	3,500	7.4	-0.1
Washington	16	7.3	6,900	6.8	0.5
Erie	18	7.4	10,000	6.9	0.5
Lehigh	18	7.4	11,300	6.5	0.9
Mercer	18	7.4	3,900	7.5	-0.1
Northampton	18	7.4	8,900	6.9	0.5
Berks	22	7.6	13,500	7.2	0.4
Bradford	22	7.6	2,400	6.8	0.8
Snyder	24	7.7	1,400	7.4	0.3
Bucks	25	7.8	23,800	6.8	1.0
Perry	26	7.9	1,700	7.8	0.1
Franklin	27	8.0	4,900	6.9	1.1
Tioga	28	8.1	1,500	8.4	-0.3
Union	29	8.4	1,400	8.2	0.2
Venango	29	8.4	2,100	7.6	0.8
Wyoming	29	8.4	1,100	7.8	0.6
Jefferson	32	8.7	1,700	9.4	-0.7
Potter	33	8.8	700	10.0	-1.2
Columbia	34	8.9	2,800	8.8	0.1
Lycoming	34	8.9	5,300	8.6	0.3
Wayne	36	9.0	1,800	9.9	-0.9
Lackawanna	37	9.1	10,100	7.8	1.3
Philadelphia	37	9.1	67,100	7.7	1.4
McKean	39	9.3	2,000	8.1	1.2
Somerset	39	9.3	3,100	9.4	-0.1
Luzerne	41	9.4	15,200	8.1	1.3
Blair	42	9.5	6,000	9.0	0.5
Forest	42	9.5	200	10.6	-1.1
Bedford	44	9.6	2,100	10.0	-0.4
Clarion	44	9.6	1,700	9.6	0.0
Monroe	44	9.6	4,800	9.8	-0.2
Fayette	47	9.7	5,800	9.8	-0.1
Armstrong	48	9.8	2,900	9.8	0.0
Beaver	48	9.8	5,900	9.1	0.7
Fulton	48	9.8	600	9.7	0.1
Cambria	51	10.0	6,500	9.1	0.9
Cameron	51	10.0	300	8.5	1.5
Crawford	51	10.0	4,000	9.4	0.6
Pike	54	10.2	1,400	9.2	1.0
Susquehanna	55	10.4	1,800	9.6	0.8
Northumberland	56	10.8	5,300	9.7	1.1
Schuylkill	57	10.9	8,000	9.7	1.2
Sullivan	58	11.0	300	10.9	0.1
Elk	59	11.3	2,000	9.7	1.6
Clinton	60	11.5	1,800	12.6	-1.1
Carbon	61	11.7	3,100	10.1	1.6
Juniata	61	11.7	1,200	11.6	0.1
Greene	63	11.9	1,600	10.7	1.2
Indiana	63	11.9	4,300	10.6	1.3
Clearfield	65	12.0	4,200	11.6	0.4
Huntingdon	66	12.6	2,400	12.4	0.2
Mifflin	67	13.2	3,000	12.5	0.7

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	MAY 1991 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	MAY 1991 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	APRIL 1991 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	APRIL 1991 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	MAY 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	MAY 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	8,640.0	6.9	8,274.0	6.6	6,662.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	459.0	7.7	423.0	7.1	298.0	5.0
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	26.1	7.6	24.3	7.1	17.6	5.2
ALTOONA MSA	6.2	9.9	5.9	9.4	4.0	6.5
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	6.1	10.1	5.8	9.6	4.5	7.4
ERIE MSA	10.2	7.5	9.6	7.0	7.0	5.2
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	20.7	6.2	19.6	5.9	13.2	4.0
JOHNSTOWN MSA	10.1	10.2	9.7	9.8	7.1	7.3
LANCASTER MSA	13.5	5.9	12.8	5.6	8.6	3.8
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	175.9	7.1	162.3	6.6	106.8	4.3
PITTSBURGH PMSA	64.8	6.5	60.1	6.0	46.6	4.7
READING MSA	13.1	7.4	12.4	7.0	7.5	4.2
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	34.8	9.4	32.3	8.7	24.2	6.6
SHARON MSA	3.9	7.5	4.1	7.7	3.0	5.7
STATE COLLEGE MSA	4.7	6.9	4.5	6.6	3.5	5.2
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	5.4	9.0	5.2	8.6	4.2	7.0
YORK MSA	15.5	6.8	14.8	6.5	10.2	4.6

*Preliminary data

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES rose in 14 of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas in May. Optimistic job seekers swelled the state's labor force to an all-time high. The rate fell 0.2 percentage point to 7.5 percent in the Sharon Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), where both employment and unemployment declined as discouraged workers hesitated to enter the labor force and others left the labor force after losing their jobs. Because of significant commuting to and from nearby Ohio, it is difficult to thoroughly analyze this divergence from the state trend. The largest over-the-month unemployment rate increase, 0.7 percentage point, was in the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre MSA where an expanding labor force was countered by declining employment.

The lowest seasonally adjusted May unemployment rate, 5.9 percent, occurred in the Lancaster MSA which is perennially among the lowest in the state. The Johnstown MSA and the Beaver County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, at 10.2 and 10.1 percent respectively, had the two highest rates among the large labor market areas. Both of these areas were heavily dependent on the steel industry prior to the last recession and have never fully recovered. Johnstown's problems are compounded by chronic related problems in the coal mining industry.

All fifteen major areas had higher unemployment rates this May than last. Rate increases ranged from 1.7 percentage points in the State College MSA to 3.4 percentage points in the Altoona MSA. The State College economy is somewhat tempered by the dominance of the Pennsylvania State University. A contraction of the Altoona economy was compounded by a significant expansion of the labor force.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
MAY 1991 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	134.8	124.8	10.0	7.4
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	107.6	98.0	9.7	9.0
03	City of Pittsburgh	175.0	164.8	10.2	5.8
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	491.2	464.2	27.0	5.5
05	Beaver	60.6	54.6	5.9	9.8
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	142.5	129.8	12.7	8.9
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	238.1	219.5	18.6	7.8
08	Greene, Washington	108.2	99.7	8.5	7.8
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	105.2	94.3	11.0	10.4
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	208.8	188.0	20.7	9.9
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	234.0	213.7	20.3	8.7
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	83.9	76.7	7.2	8.6
14	Lackawanna	110.6	100.5	10.1	9.1
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	110.7	99.5	11.1	10.0
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	234.5	211.4	23.1	9.9
17	Philadelphia	740.7	673.7	67.1	9.1
18	Bucks	304.6	280.8	23.8	7.8
19	Montgomery	387.9	366.6	21.3	5.5
20	Delaware	291.7	273.9	17.7	6.1
21	Chester	199.8	189.7	10.1	5.1
22	Lehigh, Northampton	274.3	254.1	20.2	7.4
23	Berks	176.3	162.8	13.5	7.6
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	343.6	322.6	21.1	6.1
25	Lancaster	229.3	216.1	13.1	5.7
26	York	186.4	173.4	13.0	7.0
27	Adams, Franklin	100.9	93.7	7.3	7.2
28	Lawrence, Mercer	100.2	92.8	7.4	7.4
29	Montour, Northumberland	56.9	51.1	5.8	10.2
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**5938.0**	**5491.0**	**447.0**	**7.5**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS FOR RETURNING RESERVISTS

Desert Shield/Desert Storm operations resulted in the activation of a large number of National Guard and Reserve units. This sudden call-up forced many individuals to leave their civilian jobs for an indefinite period.

Under the provisions of the Veterans Reemployment Rights (VRR) law, an individual employe must ". . . upon request, be granted a leave of absence . . . to perform his or her required military duties . . . ".

The VRR law requires that upon the completion of those duties, the employe must be reinstated immediately with such seniority, status, pay, vacation, paid holidays, opportunities for promotion and any other benefits he or she would have accrued had they not been called to active duty. The employer is not required to pay wages or to continue medical benefits during the employe's absence for military duty. However, the returnee is entitled to have hospitalization reinstituted the same day of returning to work.

In order for the individual to be eligible for reinstatement, the returnee must not have been in a temporary position, must have been honorably discharged and must contact the former employer within 90 days of release from active duty.

The law says that upon reemployment, a returnee may not be discharged without cause for one year. Company-wide layoffs, however, are considered just cause, and the returnee could lose his or her job in that event, but only if proper seniority rights have been provided.

The VRR is enforced by the Veterans Employment and Training Services of the US Department of Labor. Persons with questions or reemployment problems may contact any of these five Assistant Directors:

Brad Briner in Harrisburg	(717) 787-5834
Wayne Faith in Scranton	(717) 963-4735
Darryl Fritzinger in Allentown	(717) 821-6571
Richard Schaffer in Lansdowne	(717) 284-6886
Denise Vojtechy in Pittsburgh	(412) 644-4005

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

LMI ALERT

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

July 1991

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Unemployment Compensation Covered Employment and Wage Data – monthly establishment employment and quarterly wages for the state and counties. Up to four-digit industry detail available. These are the most comprehensive and detailed establishment-based employment and wages data available from any source. For some qualified recipients we can also provide employment size, area, and/or industry-specific employer mailing lists.

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